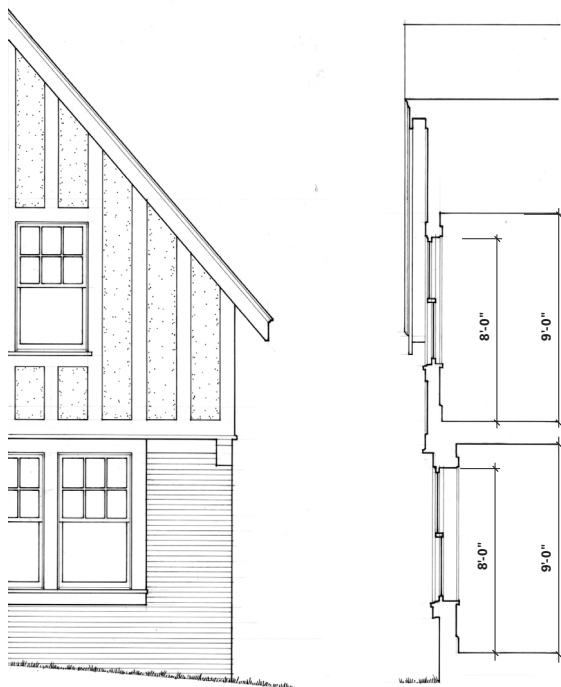


Essential Elements of the Norfolk European Romantic Style

- Large, steeply-pitched roof planes with dormers and shallow overhangs
- Roof lines extend below windows at second floor, and top of window at first floor
- Broad expanses of wall with a limited number of deep-set openings
- Asymmetrical window and door locations
- Vertically proportioned windows in groups



NORFOLK EUROPEAN ROMANTIC



Partial elevation and wall section

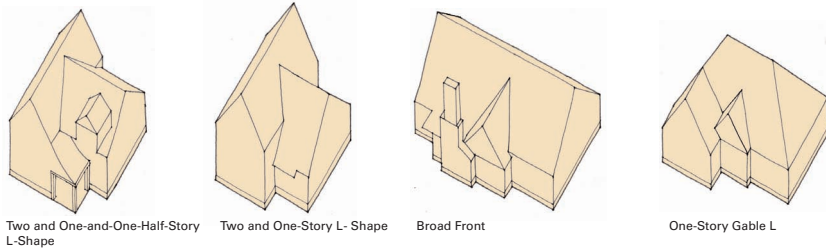
The European Romantic style is based on the early twentieth century interpretations of English architecture by American architects and builders. The source for design comes from medieval English cottages, manor houses, and rural village vernacular houses. The American interpretations include houses with simple volumes often with front-facing gables that have steeply pitched roofs between 12 in 12 and 16 in 12. Gable, hip, and shed dormers are a dominant feature of the style. There is often a mix of exterior materials including stone, plaster, or brick. Half-timbering and horizontal siding are often used as infill in gables.

Chimneys act as principal forms for the massing of the house. These are usually very massive, with simple detailing and chimney pots. Decorative half-timbering in the gables is common and can occur on the entire second story or in the upper gables. Windows are typically casements, vertical in proportion and arranged in groups.



Massing & Composition

MASSING DIAGRAMS



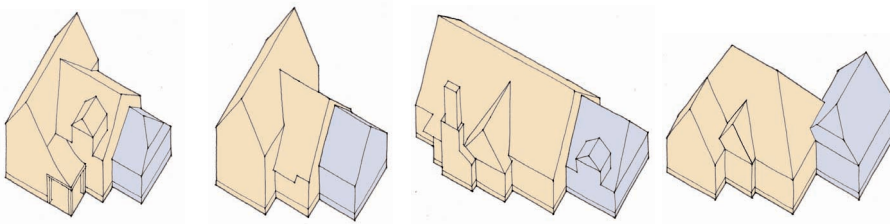
Two and One-and-One-Half-Story L-Shape

Two and One-Story L-Shape

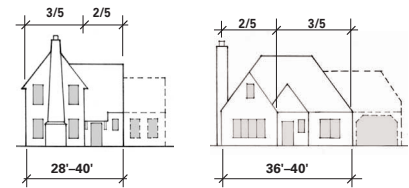
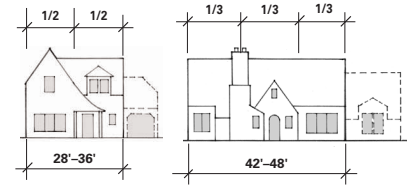
Broad Front

One-Story Gable L

MASSING COMBINATIONS



FACADE COMPOSITION DIAGRAMS



Massing

TWO- & ONE-AND-ONE-HALF-STORY L-SHAPE

L-shaped plan with a two-story front-facing gable paired with a one-and-one-half story roof expression parallel to the street. The roof of the front-facing gable slides down to provide a covered entry. Dormers can have gable or shed roofs.

TWO- & ONE-STORY L-SHAPE

L-shaped plan with a two-story front facing gable paired with a one-story roof expression parallel to the street. The one-story roof may curve out to provide a covered shelter over the door.

BROAD FRONT

Rectangular shaped plan with a one, one-and-one-half, or two-story expression. A small gable or two may project to provide visual relief and to provide balance to

large chimneys and other architectural elements.

ONE-STORY GABLE L

Rectangular volume with hipped roof with a front facing gabled wing. Mass may have a one- or one-and-one-half-story expression. A series of nested gables may provide balance to chimneys and other architectural elements.

Facade Composition

European Romantic facade composition is characterized by an asymmetrical and balanced placement of doors and windows. Grouped double-hung windows are common. Front doors are generally located at the center of the composition, especially in wide houses. There is typically a material change from the first to the second floor.

Roof

The roof pitch on European Romantic houses varies from 12 to 20 in 12. For Gable L forms, the pitch on the street-facing gables ranges from 14 to 20 in 12. Gable and shed dormers help to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces. False eaves, set at a steep pitch, are often used to create the illusion of a steeply pitched roof on the main body.

Eaves

Overhangs tend to be generally shallow (up to 10 inches) although they are sometimes as deep as 18 inches where half timbering is used. Eave construction is typically of three types:

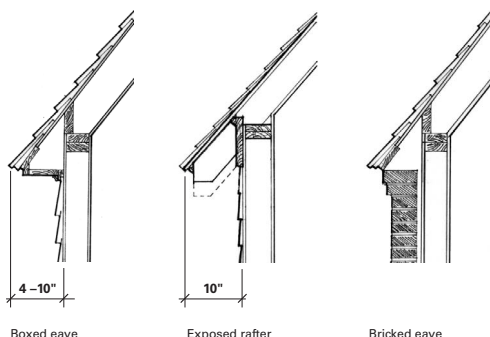
- Boxed eave, 4 to 10 inches deep
- Exposed 2 x 8-inch rafter tails set 16 to 24 inches on center, and trimmed parallel to the ground

- Bricked eave, 4 to 10 inches deep with stepped, brick soffit

Wall Section & Eave Details

The first floor is typically set 12 to 18 inches above finished grade. The floor-to-ceiling height on the ground floor is typically 9 feet. The secondary floor-to-ceiling height is 8 to 9 feet. Walls are typically framed with horizontal siding or shingles or a combination of these materials. Brick and stucco are also used as cladding. Material changes typically occur at the second floor and in gable ends above the window head. Clapboard or shake cladding materials should never come within 8 inches of finished grade; only durable materials like brick, stone, and stucco may come into direct contact with the soil.

TYPICAL EAVE DETAILS



Boxed eave

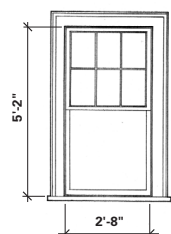
Exposed rafter

Bricked eave

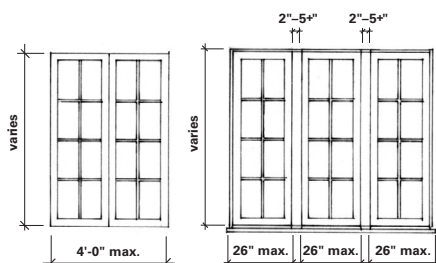


Windows & Doors

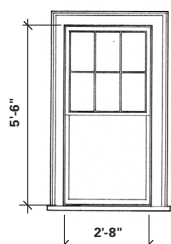
STANDARD WINDOWS



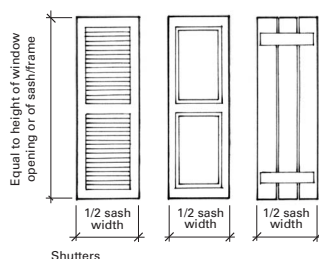
Second floor



Ganged windows



First floor



Shutters

Standard Windows

European Romantic is characterized by tall, relatively narrow windows typically in groups of two, three, four, or five windows separated by posts or mullions. The height of windows should diminish with each succeeding story. All windows have a divided-light appearance. Windows surrounded by stucco should be deeply recessed from the facade to create the illusion of thick walls.

Special Windows

Special windows include bay windows, oriel windows, dormer windows, and small accent windows. Bays should be constructed of a light material, such as wood, and should be composed of casement windows with a divided-light appearance. Dormers should be shed or gabled type, typically with paired casement windows. Small decorative accent windows are encouraged, especially in powder rooms, closets and halls.

Shutters

Plank/board or panel-style shutters are encouraged as an accent. Wrought iron lift-off hinges, shutter dogs and latches are also encouraged. Shutters are not permitted on half-timbered areas.

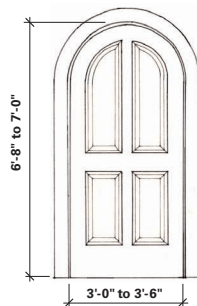
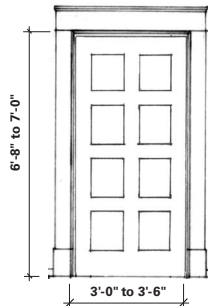
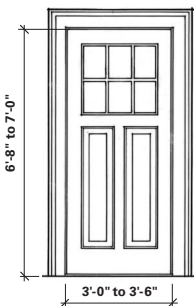
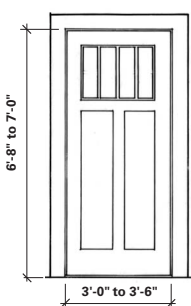
Doors

Plank/board or panel-style single doors with a round or arched top and wrought iron accents are preferred. As with windows, doors should be recessed as deeply as possible. Detailing around doors is encouraged.

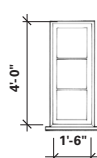
Trim

Wood trim is typically 4 to 6 inches for windows and doors when siding is used. Ornamental cast stone or wood lintels and sills are encouraged for masonry window and door openings. Stucco should typically return to the window—eliminating the need for most trim. Half-timbering functions as trim in these areas.

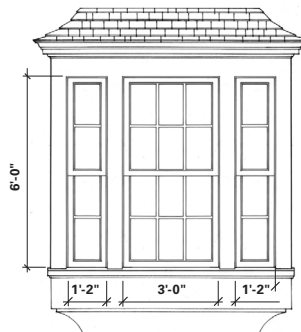
DOORS



SPECIAL WINDOW

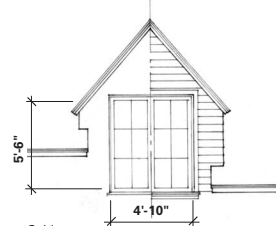


ACCENT WINDOW

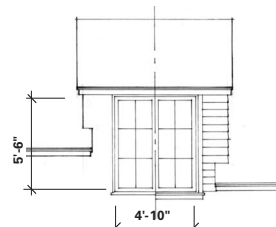


Box bay

DORMER TYPES



Gable



Shed



Porches & Chimneys

Porches

Although porches are less common on European Romantic houses than other styles, porches and carriage porches were common on larger houses. They should feature post-and-beam construction, shed roofs and rough-sawn clapboard siding. Arched braces between posts and beams are encouraged. The covered patios and loggias may be constructed of either post-and-beam or masonry.

Porch Roofs & Eaves

Porches can have gable ends or shed roof forms, extending up into the main house roof form. European Romantic porches have shallow eaves that repeat the same rafter or eave treatment as the main house body.

Columns & Railings

Several porch column options provide variety to the style. Porches may be supported on square cross-section heavy timber columns, stone columns, or stone or brick piers.

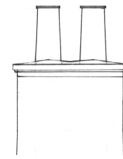
Porch Location & Massing

Although this style rarely employs front porches, covered entries and loggias are common. These covered loggias have a typical width of 5 to 7 feet. Porches are frequently placed at the sides and rear of European Romantic houses and often have room-like size. Porches range from 8 to 12 feet in depth.

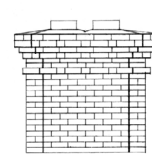
Chimneys

Chimneys are a key element in the composition of the elevation. They should appear large and have an asymmetrical massing. A wide variety of chimney cap profiles is encouraged.

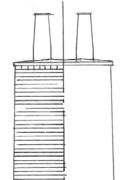
CHIMNEY CAPS



Plaster



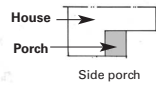
Brick



Brick or plaster with tile cap



TYPICAL PORCH LOCATIONS



Side porch

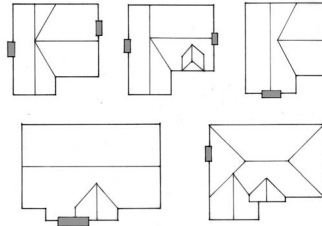


Side porch

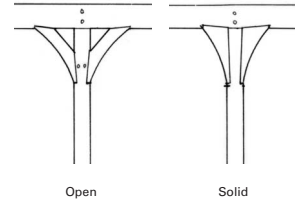


Full front porch

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

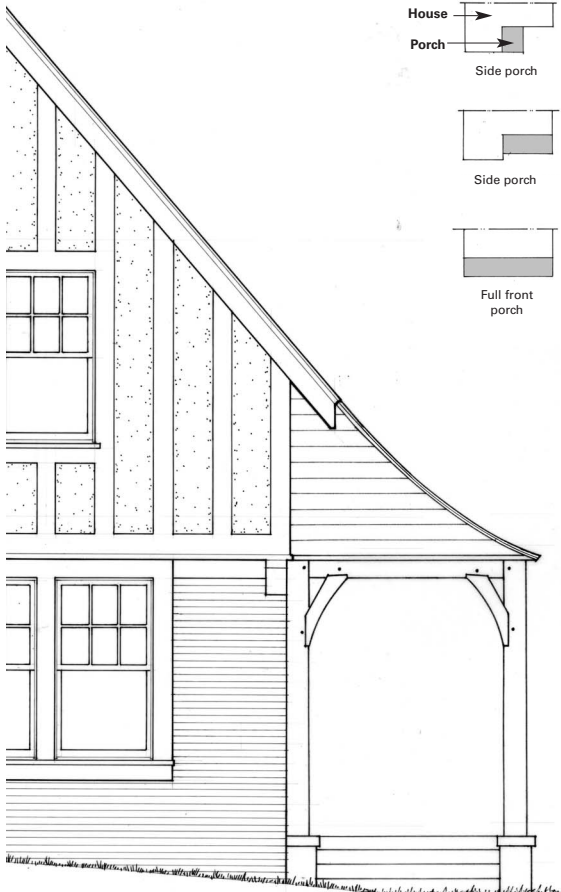


POST BRACES

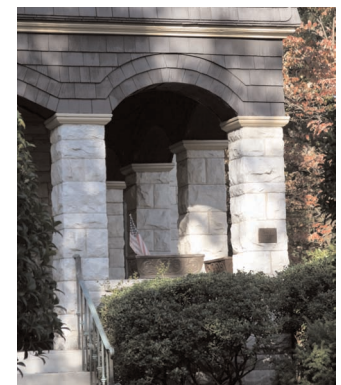


Open

Solid



Porch Elevation



Materials & Applications



Roofing

- Slate (including manufactured slate products), laminated asphalt or composition shingles with a slate pattern, or clay tile with flat or barrel profile

Soffits

- Smooth-finish composition board, tongue-and-groove wood boards, or fiber-cement panels

Gutters & Downspouts

- Half-round or ogee profile gutters with round or rectangular downspouts in copper, painted or prefinished metal



Cladding

- Smooth-finish brick in Common Bond pattern
- Stucco with handmade/formed appearance (no skip-trowel or similar); half-timbering for second story accents
- Random-width cut wood or fiber-cement shingles with mitered corners
- Smooth-finish wood or fiber-cement lap siding, 6 to 8 inches exposure, with mitered corners

Foundations, Chimneys & Piers

- Brick or stucco with handmade/formed appearance



Windows

- Painted wood or solid cellular PVC, or clad wood or vinyl with brick veneer only; true divided light or simulated divided light (SDL) sash with traditional exterior muntin profile ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide)

Trim

- Wood, composite, cellular PVC or polyurethane millwork; stucco, stone or cast stone

Doors

- Wood, fiberglass or steel with traditional stile-and-rail proportions and panel profiles, painted or stained

Shutters

- Wood or composite, sized to match window sash and mounted with hardware to appear operable



Columns

- Wood posts and brackets

Railings

- Wood top and bottom rails with square balusters
- Wrought iron or solid bar stock square metal picket
- Brick or masonry with stucco finish

Porch Ceilings

- Plank-and-beam or flat plaster, tongue-and-groove wood or composite boards, or beaded-profile plywood



Front Yard Fences

- Wood picket, masonry with stucco, brick or stone finish, or combination

Lighting

- Porch pendant or wall-mounted lantern



Gallery of Examples

